The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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Church and State—The Bible in the Schools.

But on another ground, also, I contend that it is altogether monstrous to leave out the Bible from our Common Schools. In my article on "Church and State," I showed that these two institutions have a basis in so far common to both; that while the State has nothing to do with doctrine, or worship, or church government, it has so much to do with morality that its very existence is founded upon it. If, then, we wish men to become good citizens, must they not be instructed in the principles of moral belief? In point of fact, is there any man in this community, above the rank of an idiot or a ruffian, with whom it is necessary to reason on this subject, or who does not at once admit it as unquestionable? But if this is the case, I again put it to the common sense of the most careless, the most ignorant, or the most prejudiced, on what ground can it have been reckoned desirable to exclude from our schools the great text book of morality,—the full fountain from which all the morality of all Christian nations, and our own amongst them, is derived? Really it seems difficult to conceive how the idea of excluding it should ever have occurred to any sane man; it seems much easier to conceive that no book of statutes and no summary of common law should be admitted in a university where scholars meet to study jurisprudence! What does the Bible contain so extremely pernicious that on account of it we must sacrifice the inestimable advantage of its moral teachings? It teaches religion, you tell me. What religion? Not the Presbyterian, for the Episcopalian refers to it as the source of his belief and the ground of his practice. Not the Episcopalian, for the Catholic quotes it as the authority for his high assertions. Not the Catholic, for the Baptist rests upon it as the seal of his distinguishing tenets. Not the Baptist, for the Presbyterian claims it as the proof of all his doctrines, the foundation of his soaring hopes. But what if it teaches all these religions; is the State *bound not* to teach as well as *not bound* to teach religion? If so, let us have at once an expurgated edition of all our school books, for you cannot take up one, unless it be some stray arithmetic, in which more or less religion is not taught. Let us be careful, also, to exclude our whole literature from our schools, for it in like manner is full of religious teaching, and is wholly unintelligible unless the reader is possessed of a good deal of knowledge of many religions. But the whole argument is preposterous, and has arisen, chiefly, from the mischievous confusion of ideas involved in the undiscriminating use of the term "religion," which I have before spoken of. The State is not bound to teach at all, but if she will teach, though she may well be excused from teaching doctrine, or forms of worship, she cannot be excused from teaching morality, nor, consequently, can she be excused from putting the textbook from which all our knowledge of it is drawn, into the hands of the children who attend her schools.

A single word more on the question, what the State is bound not to teach. We have in many of our States, and if we have not now, we no doubt soon shall have in California also, schools where Latin and Greek are taught, where, consequently, such works as Ovid, Lucretius, Lucian, and Anacreon are put into the hands of children. Do those who have banished the Bible from our schools know that all these books, (and many more used in the same way,) teach religion, and that of the very worst kind, only a shade above Brahminism in its debasing and corrupting effects on the minds of children? How is it that we have never had any objection made to their use? Is the Bible worse than they are, or is Christianity so much more vile than Greek and Roman superstition, that it must be excluded while these may be admitted? If you tell me those are literary works, I answer, so is the Bible a literary work, much more widely known, thank God, in the world, translated into immeasurably more languages than Homer, Virgil or any other classical writer of any age, and consequently one which it is more necessary for the man who calls himself a scholar to be acquainted with than any other. You lame a child in his education, speaking in a merely literary point of view, if you do not put the Bible into his hands; half of what any ordinary author writes will be unintelligible to him for want of acquaintance with it, and he will be obliged, for his own credit, to acquire painfully in later life that knowledge which ought to have "grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength."

There are many other topics connected with this subject, but most of them have been previously touched upon in the able and excellent lectures of Dr. Anderson, already published; at all events, it was not my purpose to do more than to investigate the point of duty in regard to it as respects the State, and the result is now before the reader.

Men of California! you have met together on this Pacific coast from every part of our great common country,—not without admixture also of the sons of the Covenanters and of the elder Puritans,—and your hope and your pride is to build up here an empire which shall be "the glory of all lands." Remember, I beseech you, that without the Bible it cannot be done. You have already done well in that you have opened the fountains of knowledge, and established a system of schools in which the children of the lowest and poorest can obtain that education which elsewhere would be wholly beyond their reach. But I beg of you to bear in mind that education, or knowledge, is not in itself a good; it is simply a power, and in the present ease an enormous power, acting on the minds and conduct of a whole generation, in a country whose career of only ten years has nevertheless been long enough to make her of note in the world. It is a power for good or for evil, as it may be directed; for good, if controlled by careful moral training; for evil, disastrous in proportion to its amount, if unaccompanied by the blessed influence of the Bible. Do not, therefore, leave your work incomplete, nor comfort yourselves with the thought that, at all events, it is good as far as it goes. If left as it is, it is more evil than good, and therefore I earnestly urge you, as wise men, as you value the interests of the beautiful land which God has given us, and the generation which is to inhabit it when we are gone,—crown your work and secure its becoming an instrument for good alone by placing the BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS, so that your "children may rise up and call you blessed." EARNEST.

"In Thee do I put my Trust."

"Mother, what did the Psalmist mean when he said, 'Preserve me O God: for in thee do I put my trust?'"

"Do you remember the little girl we saw walking with her father in the woods last week?"

"O yes, mother; wasn't she beautiful!"

"She was a gentle, loving little thing; and her father was very kind to her. Do you remember what she said when they came to the narrow bridge over the brook?"

"I do not like to think of that bridge, mother; it makes me giddy. Do you believe it is safe—just those two planks laid across, and no railing? If she had stepped a little to one side, she would have fallen into the water."

"Do you remember what she said?"

"Yes, she stopped a minute, as if she did not like to go over, and then looked up in her father's face, and asked him to take hold of her hand, and said, 'You will take care of me, father dear; I don't feel afraid when you take hold of my hand.' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took tight hold of her hand, as if she were very precious to him.'"

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read."

"Was David going over a bridge, mother?"

"Not such a bridge as the one in the woods, but he came to some place of difficulty in his life, and whenever he was in any trouble, he looked up to God, just as the little girl did to her father, and said, 'Preserve me, O God.' It is the same as if he had said, 'Please take care of me, my kind heavenly father; I do not feel afraid if you take hold of my hand.'"

"O mother, how beautiful! But God did not really take hold of David's hand, and lead him through the trouble?"

"No; but God loves his children who trust him, who feel safe in his care, just as the father did his little daughter; and though he does not take hold of their hands, he knows how to make them feel as peaceful and easy as if he did."

"Mother, can I be one of God's children?"

"Yes, my dear. If you love him and trust him, and try to please him, he will call you his own, and lead you all your life, and make you very happy."

"Will there be any bridge in my life? I mean, shall I have troubles? Now I have not any, have I? I have not to look up to God and ask him to take care of me."

"You must not think great troubles are the only ones we have to meet with. You will have many small troubles, and will need to look to your heavenly Father to take care of you through them."

"What troubles do you think I shall have mother?"

"You had one this morning. Sarah was unkind to you, and you were sadly grieved."

"Could I go to God with such troubles?"

"Yes, my dear; you can tell him just as you would me, all your unhappiness, and ask him to comfort you."

"Mother, I am very glad we read that Psalm this morning. I think I love God better already, and I hope I shall always trust him."

"I hope you will; and if you begin when you are a little girl, you will learn better and better about him, and be far happier than those who have no such friend to go to in their trouble."

"Why, cannot everybody go to God with their wants?"

"Certainly, if they will; but a great many people never tell him their troubles—never ask him to forgive them, nor to take care of them. They did not begin in their childhood, and it is difficult to learn this trust when we are old."

"O, I hope I shall learn it now while you can help me, mother."

"God alone can help my child; ask him to teach you to trust him."—*Young Reaper.*

MY LAMBS.

I loved them so,
That when the elder Shepherd of the fold
Came, covered with the storm, and pale and cold,
And begged for one of my sweet lambs to hold,
I bade him go.

He claimed the pet!
And little foulding thing, that to my breast
Clung always, either in quiet or unrest;
I thought of all my lambs I loved him best,
And yet—and yet—

I laid him down,
In those white, shrouded arms, with bitter tears;
For some voice told me that, in after years,
He should know nought of passion, grief, or fears,
As I had known.

And yet again
That elder Shepherd came; my heart grew faint;
He claimed another lamb, with sadder plaint,
Another! She who, gentle as a saint
Ne'er gave me pain.

Aghast I turned away;
There sat she, lovely as an angel's dream,
Her golden locks with sunlight all agleam,
Her holy eyes with heaven in their beam;
I knelt to pray:

Is it Thy will?
My Father, say, must this pet lamb be given?
And a soft voice said, "Nobly hast thou striven;
But—peace, be still!"

O! how I wept!
And clasped her to my bosom, with a wild
And yearning love—my lamb, my pleasant child;
Her, too, I gave—the little angel smiled,
And slept.

"Go! go" I cried,
For once again that Shepherd laid his hand
Upon the noblest of our household band;
Like a pale specter, there he took his stand,
Close to his side.

And yet how wondrous sweet
The look with which he heard my passionate cry—
"Touch not my lamb—for him, O! let me die!"
"A little while," with smile and sigh,
"Again to meet."

Hopeless I fell;
And when I rose the light had burned so low,
So faint, I could not see my darling go—
He had not bidden me farewell! but, O!
I felt farewell,

More deeply far
Than if my arms had compassed that slight frame;
Though could I but have heard him call my name—
"Dear mother"—but in heaven 'twill be the same;
There burns my star.

He will not take
Another lamb, I thought, for only one
Of the dear fold is spared to be my sun,
My guide, my mourner when this life is done;
My heart would break.

Oh, with that thrill
I heard him enter; but did not know
(For it was dark) that he had robbed me so;
The idol of my soul!—he could not go—
O, heart, be still!

Came morning; can I tell
How this poor frame its sorrowful tenant kept?
For waking tears were mine; I, sleeping, wept,
And days, months, years, that weary vigil kept;
Alas! "Farewell."

How often it is said!
I sit and think, and wonder, too, sometime,
How it will seem when in that happier clime,
It never will ring out like funeral chime
Over the dead.

No tears? no tears!
Will there a day come that I shall not weep?
For I bedew my pillow in my sleep.
Yes, yes; thank God! no grief that clime shall keep,
No weary years.

Aye! it is well!
Well with my lambs, and with their early guide;
There, pleasant rivers wander they beside,
Or strike sweet harps upon its silver side—
Aye! it is well!

Through the dreary day
They often come from glorious light to me;
I cannot feel their touch, their faces see,
Yet my soul whispers, they do come to me;
Heaven is not far away.

The Revival.

The revival which has been in progress for the year past, exhibits little evidence of abatement. The elements which have contributed the *material* for its perpetuation and exercise are as diversified as ever. No condition of society has been so isolated as to escape its influence. The merchant, the artisan, the laborer, the sailor, and all trades and professions have contributed their respective quotas to swell the ranks of the revivalists. The "awakening" has exhibited undoubted proof of having originated in a source above the reach of man, save as he takes hold of it by the exercise of a faith that works after the counsels of the Infinite. If there be any so sceptical as to ignore the presence of a radical reform among the professedly converted, he has only to observe the phenomena as portrayed at the various prayer meetings in the city.

The class of the community of which "Awful Gardner" may be instanced as a type, has furnished numerous trophies to the all prevailing power of a deep seated religious principle exerting a controlling influence upon the daily life of its subject, and carrying unmistakable tokens of its genuineness to the conscience of every candid observer.

From the Christian era down there have been marked epochs, starting out in the line of centuries as the stand-points in ecclesiastical history. Among them may be regarded the German Reformation; the "Great Awakening" of the last century, in which the labors of Jonathan Edwards, and others were crowned with extraordinary success.

The revival of 1858–9 is distinguished from all that have preceded it, by the prominence of lay effort, which seems to have been an instrumentality most effective and prominent. This latter feature renders it a remarkable instance of special Providence, crowning the efforts of those who have been, to a large extent, the passive witnesses of, rather than actual laborers in, the work of man's conversion. This characteristic it is that commends it to the courteous regard of even scoffers, of years gone by, who, railing at what they were pleased to denominate priestcraft, are compelled to acknowledge that the work is of God, against whom no weapon of man can ultimately prosper.

In the churches of this city and Brooklyn there are few but what have had conversions every month within the past year. All organizations within the church have been unusually effective, and no department of Christian effort has been without its period of ingathering, as a reminder that their labors have not been in vain. The forthcoming May anniversaries will develope the practical result of the augmentation of members in increased receipts, extended fields of labor, and a more earnest spirit in furthering the interests of the various religious corporations of the country.—*N. Y. Express.*

The First Step in Religion.

In all the secular affairs of life there must be beginnings at the right time or place,—certain first things must be done—the first step must be taken, or the end sought after will not be reached. So it is in religious affairs. We labor in vain unless we commence our work at the right time, and in doing the first things. The analogy between laboring for temporal and spiritual good, holds true only so far as it concerns its proper beginning and its consistent and faithful prosecution of every duty in order. With respect to the religious virtues or the right state of the heart towards God, we can find no analogy between the process which makes a man a scholar or a mechanic, and that which makes him a child of grace. No man can be a chemist, a philosopher, or a carpenter, till he has spent much time in study or in learning the art, or the science, as the case may be; but to become a Christian—a holy character, fearing and loving God with all his heart, every man whose mind has been enlightened by the ordinary teaching of Christianity, is already a proficient in knowledge. He only needs to take the first steps to make him skillful in his master's service—"perfect unto every good word and work." What, then, is this first step? To bring the subject clearly before the reader, we will suppose ourselves addressing impenitent sinners on the subject of their soul's salvation; what directions shall we give them? The answer is at hand.

The Bible is to be our only guide in this solemn matter. It is not safe to follow any other. In all the addresses which Christ himself, his forerunner, and his apostles made to impenitent men, which had a special reference to their personal obligations, whether they were indifferent or awakened to a sense of their condition, the first duty enforced was the exercise of repentance for sin and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. A few quotations will suffice as examples. "In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judea, and saying, 'Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'" When Jesus began to preach, he addressed his hearers to the same effect, except that he exhorted them to faith as well as repentance. "The time is fulfilled," he says, "and the kingdom of God is at hand, Repent ye and believe the gospel."

Such was the preaching of Peter in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. When the multitude of his hearers were stricken under conviction of sin and cried out "Men and brethren what shall we do?" he did not reply, "Pray to God for pardon, nor do this or that before setting their hearts right in the sight of God," but "repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

To the same purpose he addressed an assembly of Jews in the temple who had been convicted of the sin of putting Jesus to death by the directness of his preaching, "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be botted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."

When Simon, the sorcerer, wished to purchase a miraculous power, that he might increase his unholy gains, Peter charged him with having a most base and wicked motive, at the same time exhorting him to repentance. "Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee, for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity."

The order of duties enjoyed by the apostle is worthy of remark. Peter does not say, *Pray* and repent, but *Repent* and pray. So Paul preached to the Athenian idolaters. "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent;" and such he informs us was his manner of preaching to impenitent sinners in his missionary tours in Asia. He said to the elders of the Ephesian church assembled at Miletus, that he had "taught them publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentance towards God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." He declared to King Agrippa that he had ever been obedient to the heavenly vision in preaching both to the Jews and Gentiles, "that they should repent and turn unto God, and do works meet for repentance."

But we need not proceed further. The whole tenor of divine exhortation and command, when men are addressed on the subject of their personal obligations, places repentance for sin at the head of a catalogue of duties they are to perform. The light of the Scriptures, therefore, on this momentous subject is so full and clear, that we need not err. There is nothing in the change of circumstances which justifies ministers and Christians, at the present day, in giving any other instructions to impenitent sinners.

That the first step to be taken in a religious life, is to repent and believe on Christ, is evident from the character the sinner sustains in the sight of God, from his immediate obligations to be holy, and from the danger of eternal damnation. He has no right to remain in sin and alienation from God a single day. God demands his heart immediately, every moment he refuses to yield it, he increases his guilt. His duty to love and serve God, is not a matter for his future, but his present consideration, and his present performance is the only security against the eternal loss of the soul.

In this view of the subject, we learn how unscriptural and dangerous it is to give sinners the impression that they have a long series of duties to perform, before they repent of their sins and accept of Christ by an act of faith in his blood and righteousness. It is, indeed, the duty of sinners, as it is of all men to pray; but it is not their duty to pray with their hearts alienated from God. There is no such thing as acceptable praying in a state of impenitence and unbelief. Conviction is not repentance, neither is it holiness; yet it may lead the sinner to cry for mercy. Let him cry. We would not discourage it, but we would make him feel, that until he abhors his sins, renounces them forever, and accepts of salvation through the Saviour, he is still in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. There is no need of exhorting sinners to pray, read the Scriptures, attend on the means of grace, in order to put them in a hopeful condition for repentance and faith. These things they will do as a matter of course, when once their attention is arrested to the subject of personal religion; but there is need to exhort them to repentance, for without repentance there can be no pardon, no sanctification, no holiness, no salvation. To substitute any other thing in its place, as the first step in a religious life, is a perversion of evangelical truth and most dangerous to the soul.—*Congregational Journal.*

The Ocean Currents.

The oceans are nowhere at rest. Not only is their surface continually agitated by winds, but the great body of their waters is perpetually flowing in various directions, in broad, deep, and well-defined currents.

The most important of these is the great equatorial current,—a grand zone of moving waters, 45 degrees in width, flowing from east to west entirely around the world. Its first discoverer was Columbus, who, after one of his earliest voyages, said, "It seems beyond a doubt that the waters of the ocean move with the heavens;" that is, in the direction of the apparent course of the sun and stars. In the Pacific Ocean this current moves steadily onward from South America to Asia, with an average speed of thirty or thirty-five miles a day. In the Indian ocean, whose basin is smaller, and whose northern waters are more under the dominion of the monsoons, the current holds its normal direction only across the southern part or mouth of the ocean, extending from Australia to Madagascar. It finally pours itself into the Channel of the Mozambique, through which it flows at the rate of four or five miles an hour. In the Atlantic, it moves at the rate of two or three miles an hour, from South Africa to Cape Rocca in South America, whence it is deflected toward the northwest, flowing through the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, from which it finally emerges as the Gulf Stream.

In addition to this current, there are many others of less extent and importance. Thus, a great current—called after the name of Humboldt, who was the first to investigate it scientifically—flows northward out of the Atlantic Ocean along the west coast of South America as far as Chili, where it turns abruptly to the west, and mingles with the great current of the Equator. On the East coast of Asia, outside of its fringes of islands, the ocean currents flow to the northeast; while between the islands and the main land they flow in exactly the opposite direction, to the southwest.

In the northern part of the Indian Ocean, the currents take the direction of the monsoons, and flow six months in one direction and six months in the opposite.

The currents of the Atlantic present many striking peculiarities. In the South Atlantic, between the Equator and the line from Cape of Good Hope to the La Plata River, the waters move in a perpetual circuit, as around the rim of a basin, beginning at the Cape of Good Hope, tending northward to the Equatorial current in which they cross the ocean, then following southward the coast of South America to the La Plata, from which they again return to the Cape. A similar phenomenon is witnessed also in the North Atlantic, where, beginning with the Carribean Sea, and flowing with the Gulf Stream northward and eastward to the coast of Europe, and thence southward to the Azores and westward to South America, they complete the circuit once in about every three years.

THE GULF STREAM.

The most remarkable of the marine currents is the Gulf Stream. The most thorough investigation that has yet been made of its peculiar phenomena was that by the Coast Survey, under the direction of Prof. Bache. It is somewhat surprising that the early European voyagers, in crossing it so often in their communication with the American colonies, should not have discovered it and put it down on their charts. The pilot of Cortez, in returning to Spain after the conquest of Mexico, followed the direction of the Gulf, and noticed the strong current that bore along his ships; but its scientific discovery was not made until the years 1769–70, by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He derived his data from Capt. Folger, a New England whaler, who told him of a current of warm water which the whales were never known to enter. Franklin drew a chart indicating the direction, width and speed of the moving waters—which differs but slightly from the present maps. Lieut. Maury has made considerable additions, derived from observations noted in log-books; but the shifting points of boundary have not yet been sufficiently determined to make an accurate chart.

According to Maury, the limits of the Gulf Stream vary about four or five degrees of latitude. In the summer, its extreme northern edge reaches to 47 deg. while in winter it does not extend beyond 42. In one season it carries the seed of West Indian plants, and chips and pieces of bark of the mahogany of Honduras, and scatters them as far north as the coast of Norway; in the other, it pursues its course more directly eastward, and washes the coast of Spain and Portugal, and the Azore Islands.

Its waters are distinctly defined from the surrounding ocean by a marked difference in color. On the inner side the line of division is seen with peculiar distinctness, the broad surface of the stream appearing indigo blue. Both the color and the temperature of the waters are more intense on the land side. The Stream, in its entire width, is formed of a succession of parallel streams, separated from each other by perpendicular walls of comparatively tranquil water. Thus, beginning with the extreme western edge, there is a narrow wall of cool water between the Ocean and the Gulf Stream proper, then a broad, deep current of warm, blue water, then another warmer current, and so to the extreme east, a succession of walls of still water, and of rapid currents flowing between them. These singular inequalities were once accounted for on the supposition that the bed of the Gulf Stream was marked with a series of parallel ridges or channels, corresponding to parallel chains of mountains with valleys between. But the discovery has since been made, that the waters of the Gulf Stream do not reach the bottom of the sea; but that, on the contrary, while they are flowing in a rapid current to the north, there is at the same time a current of cold water from the Polar Sea flowing under them toward the south. This is proved by the astonishing spectacle of immense icebergs, which, on drifting down from the north and coming into the Gulf Stream, do not in the least change their direction, but pursue their way steadily against the current, being borne through the resisting waters of the surface by the powerful pressure of the opposite polar current beneath. Icebergs are sometimes so thick that they touch bottom on the Banks of Newfoundland, in 100 feet of water. It is not surprising, therefore, that the southward current under the Gulf Stream, should drive them down toward the tropics, even through the strong opposite medium of the rapid waters of the Gulf.

The polar current flows at the surface, from the Arctic Sea to the latitude of Newfoundland, where it meets the warmer waters of the Gulf, which on account of their warmth are lighter and rise above it, while the polar current descends and flows in its original direction southward, but far under the surface.

These two opposite currents—the one carrying warm water and warming the air, and the other cold water and cooling it—suddenly meeting and mingling in the latitude of Newfoundland, produce the continual succession of fogs which are known to prevail in that region, to the serious hindrance of navigation in the route between Halifax and Liverpool.

ANSWER TO PRAYER.—At the close of a prayer meeting in a country village, the clergyman observed that a little girl about twelve years of age remained upon her knees when most of the congregation had retired. Thinking that the child had fallen asleep, he touched her and told her it was time to return home. To his surprise he found that she was engaged in prayer, and he said: "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." She looked at her pastor earnestly, and inquired, "Is it so?" "Does God say that?" He took up a Bible and read the passage aloud. She immediately commenced praying, "Lord send my father to the church. Lord, send my father here." Thus she continued for about half an hour, attracting by her earnest cry the attention of persons lingering about the door.

At last a man rushed into the church, ran up the aisle, and sank upon his knees by the side of the child, exclaiming, "What do you want of me?" She threw her arms about his neck and began to pray, "O Lord, convert my father!" Soon the man's heart was melted, and he began to pray for himself—a gracious answer of peace to a prayer of faith from the lips of a child.

It was ascertained afterwards that the child's father was three miles from the church when she commenced praying for him. He was packing goods into a wagon, and he felt an irresistible impulse to return home. Driving rapidly to his house, he left the goods in the wagon and hastened to the church, where he found his daughter crying mightily to God in his behalf; he was then led to the Savior.

A DELICATE REBUKE.—As the Rev. Mr. H. was traveling in company with some gentlemen who had accidentally joined him on the road, one of them, who was very much given to ridiculing ministers of the gospel, after he had proposed several insinuating question, addressed him thus:

"I suppose you are a preacher, sir?"

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"And pray, sir," said the scoffer, in a swelling manner, "what do you preach to the people?"

"Why, sir," said Mr. H., "I sometimes admonish my hearers to avoid foolish and impertinent questions."

The company could refrain from laughing. They commended the preacher for his seasonable reply, and Mr. H. was no more troubled by his unpleasant companion.

A QUESTION IN LAW.—A Kentucky lawyer on circuit was asked to dine with the Judge. At the table the Judge, as is his custom, asked a blessing, and shortly after arose from his seat and took from the sideboard a bottle of old Bourbon, of which he invited his guest to partake, partaking freely himself, as is also his custom. After dinner the lawyer said:

"Judge, will you permit me to ask you a question?"

"Oh certainly," replied the Judge, "what is it?"

"I observed," said the lawyer, "that after you had asked a blessing, you set on the bottle. Now I wish to know whether you are ashamed to ask a blessing on the liquor, or whether you thought it was good enough without?"

The Judge took the case under advisement.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1859.

PREACHING TO THE MASSES.

One of the great problems of the day is, how to bring the truth to bear on all classes of the people and thus to fulfill the command to "preach the Gospel to *every* creature." And especially does the question press upon those who are interested in the moral welfare of large towns, how the masses shall be reached with the Divinely appointed means of conversion and salvation. At present, but a mere fraction of the inhabitants of the cities ever attend public services in the regular houses of public worship on the Sabbath. And this is pre-eminently true of San Francisco.

Last week we quoted our Savior's remark that "the seed is the Word," and endeavored to demonstrate the folly of expecting a great revival, extending to all classes, in any community except as the truths of the Bible are faithfully presented to them; and we reiterated our suggestions that *some* measures should be adopted for bringing the masses of the people here, that are not in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, under the influence of the Gospel. We would not dictate *how* it shall be done, but we do insist that an attempt, at least, should be made to *do it*, relying on the help of God. The plan of salvation should be unfolded, and the warnings, and threatenings, and instructions of God's Word should be brought home to men's consciences, and then we may expect to see our prayers answered. If this *could* be done every day, then, as in primitive times, we should see the Lord "adding *daily* to the churches of such as should be saved."

Since writing on this subject last week, we have been gratified to learn, by turning over our exchange papers, that this subject is attracting attention in the Atlantic cities, and that measures are being devised for accomplishing, to some extent, the object of which we have spoken. Christians are beginning to reflect, that it is *by blessing their efforts to diffuse truth* and to employ the instrumentality that he has appointed, that God is to be expected to answer their prayers for the conversion of sinners and the revival and spread of religion; and that prayer meetings alone will not suffice to sustain and carry on the good work of grace so happily begun.

In noticing the anniversary exercises at one of the union prayer meetings in New York, the *Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed) says:

At this meeting, we understood, a great tent for union preaching was resolved upon, capable of accommodating three thousand persons, and to be ready for use by the first of May. It is to be modelled after the great tent which was used to such great profit in Philadelphia during the last summer. This desire to preach the gospel to the masses, and this desire to hear the gospel, on the part of the masses, is a new feature in the religious interest of the people of New York. We are engaged in movements from which we can never recede without proving recreant to duty, clearly indicated in the province of God. We wish success to every effort to carry the gospel message to those who are lost; to recover them, if possible, to happiness, and hope, and heaven. All our great plans of preaching must be sustained, and more must be opened, and, after all, thousands on thousands, in this city, will never hear the gospel.

The New Orleans (Old School Presbyterian) *Witness* has the following remarks on the subject:

We see from our exchanges that New York Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and some other cities, have made arrangements, by erecting or securing large cheap buildings, to preach to the masses. Cannot something of this kind be done in this city, that thousands who never hear the gospel, and who will not go to any of our churches, may be induced to spend, at least, one hour in the worship of God? We want to see something of this kind. It is much needed, and from the results in other places we may hope for great good. One place in which ministers would preach in turn, we have no doubt would be soon crowded; and *especially if Christians would go to work, and use their influence in behalf of such an enterprise.*

Brethren, we are not doing our duty in neglecting to give this people the gospel. We are building churches, it is true, but this is not all we can and must do, if we would have this vast population brought under the influence of the gospel. Let none say this is a new measure: Christ and his apostles set us the example when they preached, not in tents and houses alone, but in the open air, to the great multitudes who assembled to hear them.

The same paper, noticing the anniversary exercises of the daily union prayer meeting in New Orleans, adds:

After the meeting closed, many of all the churches remained to consult about the expediency of trying to devise some more general plan of Christian effort, by which this city may be brought under the influence of the gospel. This meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee of three from each evangelical church, to draw up and present, on next Wednesday, a plan for the above purpose. This looks as if Christians were beginning to wake up in this city, for they must labor as well as pray, if they would receive a blessing.

Thus we see that the duty of providing more preaching, and at such times and places as will accommodate and be likely to secure the attention of the non-church-going masses, is now felt by our Eastern brethren. It is just what we have been long convinced is needed here. Cannot something be done? Cannot different churches be opened on different evenings, or some good *central* room be secured for a union preaching service every evening, or, at least, three or four evenings every week? Some laymen are becoming interested in this subject and they say they have no doubt such meetings would be well attended, and draw in many from the hotels and elsewhere who want some place in which to spend an evening, and who otherwise would frequent the theatre or some other place of amusement, or of vice and dissipation.

THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT vs. THE HOLY SPIRIT.

An English correspondent of the New York *Recorder* writes to that paper under a late date, as follows:

The religious awakening in Aberdeen, Scotland, has now assumed such dimensions, as to command the notice of the public prints. A few days ago, Mr. Spurgeon, who was preaching in Glasgow, referred to the Aberdeen revival. He said that Glasgow might have been enjoying now the heavenly influence that had been poured out on Aberdeen, *but her commercial spirit had kept the Holy Spirit away.*

Is there is not a suggestion here that is worthy of the consideration of Christians in San Francisco? It seems to us that the supreme devotion to business here is a serious obstacle to a revival. Worldliness everywhere is one of the greatest hindrances to the work of the Holy Spirit, for under its influence men can find no time for efforts for the spiritual welfare of others, or for that attention to religious truth which is indispensable to their own salvation. Our Savior says of some, and it is a large class in the United States, that "the cares of this life and the deceitfulness of riches *choke the Word and make it unfruitful.*"

But, if this is true in other places, it is emphatically so in this city. Business here stands directly in the way of the progress of Christ's cause, for no where else are men so bent on accomplishing their worldly ends. And probably this is one reason why, thus far, there have been so few genuine and powerful revivals in this State. And if now, when there are so many favorable indications and God is doing so much for other parts of our land, San Francisco is passed by and left like the heath in the desert, will it not be true, in the words of Mr. Spurgeon as applied to Glasgow, that "her commercial spirit has kept the Holy Spirit away?"

And if it should prove to be so, how solemn will be the account which business men will have to render. We would not have the responsibility, or any considerable share of the responsibility, of preventing the work of the Holy Spirit in this city or State for all the money that will be made by all the merchants of San Francisco in a year, or all the gold that the mines of California will yield in all time to come!

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The letters sent by each semi-weekly Overland Mail have increased from a hundred or less at the commencement to near two thousand. This is encouraging; but it is not half as many as should go by every mail. The mail steamers bring an average of over forty thousand twice in each month, of which more than half, if sent overland, would reach their destination sooner than if sent as heretofore by steamer. If each mail that leaves for St. Louis and Memphis carried six thousand letters, that would be twenty-four thousand per fortnight, nearly all of which would be received earlier than those forwarded by way of Panama. The effect of this would be to compel the establishment of a daily mail in less than a year, to build up way stations, open good roads for emigration, and eventually benefit California to a greater extent than half a dozen lines of steamers by way of the Isthmus, even were the fare reduced to the lowest possible figure by the competition of the steamship monarchs of New York and New Orleans.

We say, then, to all who wish to benefit themselves, as well as California, send all your letters, especially those to the great valley of the Mississippi, by the overland route; direct them thus: "Overland *via* Los Angeles." By so doing you will actually help to pave the way for the "Iron Horse," which some day must travel between the Atlantic and Pacific; you will, at the same time, convince our Eastern brethren that the route over American soil is valued by us and available for our service, at an expense less, probably, than the ocean service, which has for years been our only connection with our mother States. Do not hesitate because you think some other route is shorter, and you do not wish to sanction in any way what you believe to be an improper selection of a road, for be assured that when experiment shall have fully demonstrated the importance of the Overland Mail, it will also demonstrate the necessity of the best and shortest road with a force that will compel the obedience of those to whom the people have entrusted the power over our postal service.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.

The regular monthly meeting was held last Monday evening (May 9, 1859,) at Calvary Presbyterian church, Bush street, Rev. W. A. Scott, pastor. The attendance was very encouraging, of pastors, superintendents, teachers and scholars, with their parents, and of the friends of the Sabbath Schools; evidencing that the change from Sabbath evening was most wisely determined upon.

Andrew B. Forbes presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer, by Dr. Scott.

The reports from the various schools represented were promising of the usefulness of the organization, and many interesting facts were stated. The number of teachers and children, in the aggregate, from the reports read, were about 1,540, and the exercises were made of an interesting character by the occasional singing of Sabbath School hymns; and we would suggest to the Committee of Arrangements, the selection of music and hymns known to the schools generally, for the future meetings.

Dr. Scott made an impromptu address, pressing upon the children their gratitude for the privileges they enjoy; directing their attention to the fact that a few days sail from here to the Islands of the ocean, and heathen lands, they would be cast where no such blessings are to be enjoyed, and stated that but a short distance from where they were assembled, was a dear youth, the only one of a widow, who, from an injured limb, was deprived of making such instructions as they were receiving; and while at first was disposed to murmur at the thought he must ever be had been led to think his Savior, and was reconciled to the will of his Heavenly Father. The Dr. described a mother's devotion, sacrifices to nurse her son, his sufferings, and touchingly appealed to all present.

At the future meetings, pastors, superintendents, teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools, will be expected to speak, confining themselves to the *five minutes rule;* and if all the scholars will enter into the spirit of this movement, great good will be the reasonable expectation of banding together.

AN OLD SUPERINTENDENT.

PRIVATE LABOR WITH SINNERS.

One of the most effective instrumentalities employed in the conversion of men is the labor of private Christians, to persuade them to come to Christ, or to bring them to the house of God, where they will learn the Gospel preached. This is always a prominent means in operation in every powerful revival of religion. In this way alone, can multitudes be reached.

A cotemporary alluding to this agency, remarks: "Personal obligation, we think it safe to say, has recently been felt in this city, to an extent that has never been known in it before. Doing good merely by donation, or deputy, or proxy, has failed to satisfy the conscience. Each man has his own burden and his own cross, or he is not at work as he should be. The extent to which some of our young men, particularly, have been blessed in their labors, has been remarkable indeed. Six, eight, ten and even more of their companions won to Christ through their immediate instrumentality; such is the history of not a few who thus sincerely and earnestly devoted themselves to the work of the Lord. By conversing with a friend, by inviting him to church or prayer-meeting, by introducing him to a Christian minister, by giving him a book or tract—above all, making him the special subject of prayer in secret, simple as these means appear, they have been all-powerful through the blessing of God to produce the desired result."

How often has a single word dropped in the ear of a friend awakened him to his soul's condition, or induced him to attend the house of God, where the truth has been blessed to his salvation. The man who brings a sinner to hear a sermon, that results in his conversion, accomplishes as much as though he preached the sermon himself, and will receive as rich a reward at the hand of God, and in his own inward consciousness of satisfaction from a benevolent act.

A single word, we said, has often done wonders. Rev. Mr. Nettleton was once passing through a company of impenitent persons, and he stopped and whispered "*eternity!*" in the the ears of one, and it sent such a thrill through his soul as brought him speedily to Christ. A gay and fashionable lady one night on returning from a dance cast her eye on a tract, which lay on the table, and saw the same word printed in capitals at the top—ETERNITY!—and it struck her with such force that she could not sleep, nor did she find rest until she found peace in believing in Jesus.

The following fact is in point also: "Some years ago a clergyman in Ireland took for his text one Sabbbath morning, "Search the Scriptures." In the course of his sermon, he quoted a passage from John Wesley, to the effect that the Bible "sometimes had dust enough on its cover to let you write 'damnation' on it." One of his hearers was struck by the remark, and on her return home repeated it. She was overheard by her brother, who had causelessly absented himself from church that day. The startling thought fixed itself in his heart like an arrow. He retired to his room, and took down his Bible. Looking at its dusty cover, and scarcely knowing what he did, he traced on it the appalling words of the preacher—DAMNATION! He looked at them, read them again, and bursting into tears, flung himself on his knees, and confessing his past sins, sought grace that he might prize it more in future. The Bible became his companion, and to his dying hour he bore witness to its sustaining power, and his joy in the God it reveals."

See how much came from a seemingly random word spoken eighty years before.

SATAN AGAINST THE SPIRIT.

When God's Spirit begins to work in an usual degree in a community, it is very common for the great adversary of all good, the enemy of righteousness, to endeavor in various ways, to counteract His influences. "We are not ignorant," says Paul, "of his devices."

Among his most common modes of hindering the work of the Spirit is, to instigate the unconverted to oppose the efforts of Christians, or to tempt them to unusual devotion to business, or to indulge in amusement and dissipation. Another mode is to stir up jealousies and controversies among Christians of different denominations, which divert their attention from the great work of saving souls, and prejudice sinners against religion and its professed friends. Or if he cannot succeed in that he will seek to create divisions in individual churches, and thus weaken or destroy their moral power and efficiency.

All such things "grieve the Holy Spirit," and obstruct his work. Let Christians then beware how they "give place to the devil." Let them resist him in all his forms of attack, until he flee from them. Let them not wonder if, "the devil comes down in great wrath when he sees his time is short."

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO NEW YORK.—We learn the price of passage in the John L. Stephens, to sail on the 20th, is fixed as follows: First Cabin, $157 50; Second Cabin, $105; Steerage, $52 50.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

We are informed that the Executive Committee of this Association, have directed the funds in hand, about $1,150 to be sent to the Parent Society, New York, $1,000 to be applied to the purchase of the publications of the American Tract Society, (bound volumes, and tracts,) for the foundation of a permanent Depository in our city, of the choice and approved religious books and tracts of said Society. The remittance of the above secures the donation of $500 in the publication of the American Tract Society, for the founding of the Depository. This offer was made some two years since, but such have been the efforts required to carry forward the city distribution monthly, about 40,000 pages, that the Executive Committee could not recommend the measure until at the last Annual Meeting, when the subject was referred to the Committee of this year.

The friends of the Tract cause at Placerville and Sacramento, have done something towards the fund of $1,000, and will not the friends of the cause in Marysville, Stockton and San Jose, do a little? One-half of the sum contributed will be allowed to be drawn in books and tracts at cost prices; and those desirous of placing approved religious truth before the many without the preached Gospel in our State, can now further the work.

Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, L. B. Benchley, Battery street, San Francisco.

AN OLD MEMBER.

PUBLISHING CRIME.—A friend of ours in the country who is a mother, writes as follows, in respect to our article in the *Pacific*, of April 21, on the subject of the impropriety of furnishing families with newspapers filled, as too many are, with all the details of crime:

"I am truly glad that you have taken up this subject. I have thought a great deal about it lately, for Charles begins to read the papers some, and I have thought sometimes that I should not dare to let any of those that pub'ish all the reports of all the crimes come into our house. I would not that my boy should read as— did last year, full reports of the Cunningham case; but how can you guard against it? You never know when you take a secular paper, what disgusting articles it will contain. But I did not intend to say so much, and should not but that I have felt keenly, that while I was teaching C. to read and to love to read, I was putting in his hand a two-edged sword with which he might cut his way to virtue, destroy himself, or placing his feet in a pathway that had two endings."

Will other parents ponder on this theme? The press is a mighty engine of both good and evil.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN SCOTLAND.

An English correspondent of the Northern *Christian Advocate*, says, in a recent letter from Aberdeen, Scotland, that a great work is going on there, and that many souls have been already added to the church. "The Holy Spirit, in answer to prayer, is being poured out; and many, both old and young, are daily awakened, convinced of sin, and enabled to rejoice in the Saviour. Such a spirit of prayer, it is said, has never been before seen in Aberdeen. May it spread far and wide! Nor are we without favorable indications in our own church. Awakening and refreshing seasons are experienced among ourselves, to such an extent, indeed, as to give rise to the most pleasing anticipation respecting the future."

LAY PREACHING.—Alluding to the work in Aberdeen, the English correspondent of the N. Y. *Examiner*, gives some account of the lay agency employed successfully there. North, Grant and Radcliffe, are all lay preachers: From its proximity to the residences of those two famous evangelists, Brownlow North and McDowell Grant, it was naturally to be expected that the "Granite City" would enjoy the first fresh labors of those earnest preachers of the gospel. Their religious services there, as elewhere, called forth, even on week nights, immense audiences, and contributed materially to the creation of a general spirit of inquiry, as well as to the spiritual benefit of many souls.

When the exciting intelligence was brought last summer from America of the great revival there, Aberdeen was one of the first cities in Britain in which a noontide prayer-meeting was established, in imitation of the Transatlantic plan. About the end of autumn, the Rev. G. Guinness preached for a week to large audiences, and was listened to with marked attention. As the interest deepened, the aid of other laborers was called in, of whom the most successful would appear to be Reginald Radcliffe, Esq., of Liverpool.

Mr. Radcliffe arrived in Aberdeen towards the close of December last, and ever since has been laboring assiduously on the week-day and Sabbath-day, in conjunction with Mr. Grant. Great excitement has prevailed, and most beneficial results have followed. Many careless, heedless, dissipated young men, who formerly, during their spare hours, frequented the theatre, or other places still more notorious—young men addicted to pleasure and given up to sensual delights and vicious pursuits, are now frequenting Mr. Radcliffe's meetings—are now willing to listen to the counsels of God—are now themselves holding meetings for reading the word, for mutual exhortation, and for prayer.

Nor is this wonderful work of grace confined to any particular class: drapers, tradesmen, clerks, students and many others, are all concerned. Even amongst medical students—a class proverbially careless of religion—some have already declared that they have found Christ, and are now addressing meetings in destitute districts; while others, stopping in the midst of the whirl of their mad career, are becoming serious and thoughtful—are looking round with anxious eyes, and are listening with attentive ears to the message of salvation. Many hitherto thoughtless and gay young ladies are now fired with a holy ardor, and are going into the lanes and by-ways of the city, and compelling the neglected to "come in." Several of those out cast girls, who used nightly to perambulate the streets, are now enjoying peace of conscience, and have, by their own confession, had their sins washed away by the blood of the Saviour.

Ministers of several denominations, and especially of the Free Church, gave their chapels and their pulpits to the lay-preachers, including two or three in the Established Church of Scotland. But the idea of unordained laymen preaching in the sacred buildings of the Establishment, even although they were gentlemen, and Christians of acknowledged standing, and of revival scenes following, seems to have been more than some of the cold, moderate ministers of the State Church could tolerate. I was brought before the Presbytery, when Rev. Mr Smith said, that Mr. Radcliffe gave his first address in Greyfriars church, on the 22d of December, to working men; and from that time, he had ever Sabbath evening, and twice or thrice weekly, delivered addresses. In all cases, either himself (Mr. Smith,) or in his necessary absence, Professor Martin, as his substitute, presided at the meetings, and conducted generally, the devotional exercises. Mr. Radcliffe gives an address of about half an hour in length—the blessing is pronounced, and intimation is given that another address will be given. Perhaps two hundred or three hundred retire from the church, which has been crowded; and hundreds being at the door, there is again a crowded audience. A second address is given, and sometimes a third. A great power accompanies what Mr. Radcliffe says; and as to the effects, he had seen nothing like them; they were similar to what were described in connection with the labors of Wesley and Whitfield.

Hundreds of souls had been awakened in his (Mr. Smith's) church, and had been led to inquire for salvation. He had seen more fruits of his ministry in twenty days of this revival, than he had for twenty years before. How, then, could he forbid the work, or, rather, how dare he? Nay, how dare he draw back from it? Was he to draw back from the work, and cast dishonor upon the Spirit?

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—We were peculiarly gratified to see so large an attendance at the anniversary of the daily prayer meeting in this city, on last Wednesday. The room was well filled and all seemed interested and solemn. The occasion and the prayers were well calculated to remind Christians of the trying scenes through which they had passed during the year. The impression of this meeting cannot be lost, for verily God's Spirit was there. The meeting was extended fifteen minutes beyond the hour, as none seemed anxious to leave. All evangelical churches were represented: we saw nine Presbyterian ministers, and quite a number of elders. Let this meeting be continued, and blessed results will be seen.—*New Orleans Witness.*

ELDER KNAPP, of the Baptist Church in Ohio, has declined a public religious discussion with the Rev. W. S. Burton, Universalist, Dayton. In the Elder's letter of declination is this delicate *morceau*: "I have never known a Universalist minister (and I have known many of them,) who would acknowledge or own up when he was used up; but, like a goose when thoroughly picked, not a pin feather left, and thrown over the fence, would jump up and run after you hissing."

LABORS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY.

Distribution of the Scriptures to the Destitute.—The hospitals of the city of San Francisco contain inmates from almost all nations, the majority of whom are destitute of the Scriptures. The wants of these persons are supplied through the San Francisco Bible Society. The shipping also, in the port, are supplied by the Seaman's Chaplain, who is furnished with Bibles for the purpose from the same source. Benevolent individuals have also obtained copies of the word of God for the City and County Prisons; and the destitute of all classes, for whom application is made at the depository of the Society, are furnished with the Scriptures. Mission Sabbath Schools also, in the city and the interior, have received large donations of Testaments for the use of their scholars. The value of donations made by the society in these channels, average fifty dollars monthly, or, six hundred dollars annually.

Colporteur Work.—The society has in its employ three colporteurs, who are engaged in different parts of the State in distributing the word of God; selling to those wishing to purchase, and giving to the poor and destitute; of these, Mr. H. E. Foster has been laboring during the winter in Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, and is now about to visit the Southern mines. Mr. C. A. Fitch has labored in El Dorado county during the same time, and Mr. McHenry, is about to visit the extreme northern section of the State. The society has also employed Messrs. Bates and Diehl, faithful laborers in the Bible cause, but who are now engaged in the sale of Bibles and other books on their own responsibility. These brethren have diligently prosecuted their work in different portions of the State, visiting in the course of six months over 5,000 families, 250 of which were found destitute and supplied, and putting Family Bibles into thousands of the households of California. The expense of this canvas is borne in part by the advance made on sales; but proceeds from this source do not avail to meet all the charges, and an average monthly deficit of one hundred dollars has to be met by the society, or twelve hundred dollars annually.

General Distribution.—In order that ministers and other benevolent individuals may have every facility to distribute the word of God in their own neighborhood, the San Francisco Bible Society have a standing rule to furnish the Bible in such cases at the catalogue price in New York, without charge for freight, (except when an extra expense has been incurred for express across the Isthmus.) Many clergymen and others, avail themselves of this opportunity, and through this channel hundreds of copies of the Scriptures reach the people of the State, the charge of whose transportation to our coast has been borne by the San Francisco Bible Society.

Result.—It will be seen therefore, that the Bible Society is carrying on the work of circulating God's word throughout the State at a nett expense of two thousand dollars, which its friends hope will be met by the donations of those who love God's word, and who love to see it distributed for the benefit of the people of the State, according to the Saviour's last command; in that way also which enables every man and woman, by his or her contribution or service to become a co-laborer with God in extending the blessing of the Gospel over the earth. The society makes at this time no further appeal to the liberality of benevolent individuals, beyond that which is made by the work they are doing, and the apparent necessities of the cause. *Let the Bible plead for itself*, to those who love it, to those who feel its claims upon them to spread the knowledge of its truths, to those whom God has given means to aid in its circulation, and to those pastors and churches, who are accustomed annually to contribute to the Bible cause. B.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

We take the following extract of a letter from a distinguished Medical Missionary, dated Nangasaki, January 26th, 1859:

"I do not know enough how or what to observe in order to satisfy the curiosity of a merchant, and can only say in general that this land seems to want little, but it has more for exports than is supposed abroad. Considerable profits have been made of late, which has caused a sort of Japan fever at Shanghae—a glut of foreign articles and a rise in native produce are the consequences:—All this will of course settle down in time, when the real value of the commerce of the port can be estimated.

"I am pained to report that hostility to Christian ty suffers no abatement. The chief object of my visit has been to ascertain how far there was a prospect of successful missionary effort, but at present the prospect is discouraging. I made the acquaintance of some intelligent officials who speak Chinese and they gladly accepted Testaments in Chinese and English, but were soon compelled to return them at the peril of losing their heads, they said. Their eagerness to adopt Foreign Arts and the like, augurs well however, and it may yet be that the Gospel will accomplish ere long its peculiar changes in the land."

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Of the above Publications, we have received Goldsmith's Works in one volume, edited by Prior, comprising a variety of pieces now first collected, with copious notes.

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STATE NEWS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Sonoma county *Journal* informs us as follows:

The quarterly session of the Grand Division, held in this city, last week, was attended by friends of the cause from all parts of the State. The healthy, flourishing condition of the Order was the cause of mutual congratulation, and the members returned to their homes with renewed confidence and strength. There are now 75 active working Divisions, 53 of which reported during this session, an aggregate membership of 2,152; initiated during the past quarter, 600; expelled, 88; deaths, 12. Twelve new Divisions were organized during the quarter. Cash receipts from Subordinate Divisions, $840 87; total expenditures, $515 95—leaving a gain during the quarter of $325 92. The next quarterly session will be held at Placerville, the fourth Thursday of June, 1859.

HIDES.—From the year 1854 to 1858, inclusive, the hides exported from this State, amounted to 643,980, the first cost of which, was $2,119,147.

WOOL.—From 1854 to 1858, inclusive, the exports of wool from this State equalled 8,662,350 pounds, valued at $494,967. The price averaged twelve cents and seven mills per pound.

RAIN IN THE INTERIOR.—We observe by our interior exchanges that considerable rain fell during the past week in the central counties of the State. The result, it is anticipated will prove favorable to mining and agricultural purposes.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made at Salmon fisheries, on Eel river, the coming season.—Several new concerns are projected, and the business bids fair to be profitable to all concerned.

AN AIR-LINE MAIL ROUTE.—Hon. Sherman Day has made an estimate of the air-line distance from St. Joseph, on the Missouri, to Folsom, in Sacramento county, from which it appears that the distance is just 1,446 miles; allowing 15 per cent. for necessary curves in the road, the distance would fall inside of 1,700 miles—being, as the Sacramento *Union* says, a thousand miles shorter than the Butterfield route, *via* El Paso.

VALUABLE ROCK.—There is a peculiar volcanic formation in this vicinity, which is now being extensively used as a building material. By experiment, it has been demonstrated that this rock, if rock it may be called, though quite soft when first taken from the quarry, becomes harder by exposure to the air. It cannot be injured by fire, and is an excellent material for building the flues of furnaces. Odd Fellows' Hall, and many other valuable houses in this city, are constructed of this material. The most novel purpose to which it has been applied, is the construction of tobacco pipes. Several smokers have tried these stone pipes, and all agree that the absorbent principle in the rock is fully equal to that of the costly meerschaum.—*Placerville Observer.*

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT.—The steamer *Senator*, on her trip of April 1st, brought down in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co. $40 000, for Fort Yuma. On the arrival of the steamer, Mr. Buchanan, the efficient messenger of that firm, started for the Colorado with the money. He reached there, and having discharged that part of his duty he took charge of forty-six pounds of silver in bars, from the Heintzelman mine of Tubac, in Arizona, and $1,400 of Gila and Colorado gold dust, and returned to this place right side up, in time for the steamer which left here on Sunday the 24th ult.

The previous trip of the steamer there were 500 ounces of gold dust, from the same diggings, taken up by Wells, Fargo & Co.—*Southern Vineyard.*

CHEAP PLACE TO LIVE.—The following advertisement is copied from the Santa Barbara *Gazette*:

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Santa Barbara, that he sells the best meat at the following prices: Beef, 6 cents per pound; Mutton, 12½ do. do.; Pork, 12½ do. do.; Fat (Manteca), 12½ do. do. The Beef is 2 cents less than at the other butchers. POLONIO ZUNIGA.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND FOR $500.—The sale of one league (Mexican measure) of the ranch of "Valle de San Jose," was effected last Monday. It was bought in for the plaintiff at the sum of $500.—*San Diego Herald.*

SAN BRUNO ROAD.—We learn from the San Mateo County *Gazette* that the new San Bruno road, which runs from San Francisco to San Bruno, along the shore of the Bay, cutting off all the sand hills now so tiresome to teams, is open to travel. The Overland Mail traverses this new road, which is so superior in point of grade, solidity, and directness of route, that the stages reach the Fifteen Mile House at the same time that the regular mail stages reach their ten mile station. It is also much more pleasant to the traveller, as the hills protect the road entirely from the cold sea-winds and fogs. It is not yet finished.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

PLACER COUNTY.—The Placer *Courier*, of April 30th, gives the following items of mining news:

Last week the Rough & Ready Co., in this place, cleaned up their sluices, and obtained, from a week's washing of tailings 300 ounces of gold.

In the Vigilance claim, at Grizzly Flat, the company have struck through the bed rock into the channel, and are getting large prospects. Shares are held at a very high figure, some of the owners estimating their value at $10,000.

On the Rose claim, at Volcano Ravine, Mr. Rose, one of the proprietors, picked up a chisps, on the 18th inst., weighing 22 ounces.

Messrs. Vance & Co., at Yankee Jim's, cleaned up again on Monday last, and obtained $100—the work of three men for four days.

On the ridge between Mad and Ladies canon, new and rich diggings have been struck. The first pan of dirt taken from the lead yielded, upon the first washing out, a prospect of $26.

On the claims of Morse & Co., a piece was picked up a few days since weighing 12 ounces.

On the divide between Ladies and Volcano Canons, Messrs. Hatch, Wilmot & Co. have struck surface diggings, from which three men washed, in four days of last week, $1,111. This lead is thought to be extensive, and supposed to be very rich.

EL DORADO COUNTY—NEW DIGGINGS FOUND.—The *Mountain Democrat*, of May 7th, says:

Reports have been in circulation, for some days past, that new and rich gold diggings had been discovered near the station kept by Mr. Brockliss, 20 miles east of this city. From one of our citizens who has been out and satisfied himself of the richness and extent of the diggings, we learn the following facts, which may safely be relied on.

He found two companies at work who had been prospecting three weeks. The first "good showing," they found one half mile from the house of Mr. Brockliss, in sight of the new road, at which place they were at work. One company consists of six men. This company had averaged to the hand from fifteen to twenty dollars per day for the last seven working days. The other company, of three men, had taken out one hundred and fifty dollars in six days they had been at work. They had no other facilities for washing than ground sluicing—washing up with pans.

A meeting of the miners was held at Brocklias' station, on Thursday evening, at which rules were adopted for the government of the District. No Chinaman is allowed to come into it. The name of "Brockliss' Diggings" was adopted by the meeting.

Later accounts state that great excitement prevailed at Placerville on account of the above discovery, and hundreds of miners were already at work in the new placers.

EXPLORATION OF THE GILA.—A party of forty or fifty men, mostly old California miners collected at Capron's Ranche, on the 15th inst., preparatory to starting on an exploring trip up the Gila river and its tributaries. The party will take a pack train of mules, with abundance of provisions, arms and ammunition, together with mining tools, and if not molested by Indians will probably solve the long mooted and interesting question whether or not there is gold on the Gila or its tributaries sufficient to pay for working. We shall await news from the expedition with much interest, and trust some of our friends at Tucson will send us the ear-

liest intelligence. If circumstances permitted, we would join the party.

We take the above from the *Arizonian* of April 21. From the same paper we learn that the party, thirteen in number, was at Capron's station, and that it would move up the Gila to the mouth of the San Pedro, from which place it would start on the 5th of May.—*Southern Vineyard.*

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING FRUIT.—Strawberries ripe but rare are to be had in our markets at two dollars a box. Gooseberries and Currants have also made their appearance. The fruit season is three weeks later than last year.

MORE CHINESE.—We learn that ships are on the way from China with several thousand Chinese on board. One ship is expected in every day with eight hundred!

DELIVERY OF THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.—Fifteen thousand of the new silver dollars have been struck off at the Branch Mint in this city; they were delivered to the depositors yesterday. They are a beautiful coin, similar in appearance to the half dollars issued by the Mint, but worth from four to five per cent. more, being made out of purer metal.

ELEVATIONS IN THIS CITY.—By the map of U. S. Surveys, in this city, we learn that the elevations in San Francisco above tide water are as follows:

Telegraph Hill	294 feet.
Russian Hill	360 "
Rincon Point	120 "
Steamboat Point, highest part	111 "
Black Point	114 "
Hill half mile west of Mission	510 "
Mission Dolores	80 "
St. Mary's Cathedral	80 "
Hall of Records	60 "
Hill at intersection of Hyde and Filbert streets	314 "
Washington Square	60 "

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Sunday last, Mr. Cohen, proprietor of the grocery store on the corner of Sutter and Stockton streets, was robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $150. The watch was lying on a bureau near an open window with the blinds closed.

CALIFORNIA NOT THE DEAREST.—The following is the list of prices paid for fresh beef and vegetables for the use of the United States Navy, at the various Navy Yards in the Union, compiled from the official report of the Secretary of the Navy, of 1858.

Delivered at	Beef.	Vegetables.
Portsmouth, N. H.,	10½ cts.,	2 cts.
Boston, Mass.,	7 1-4	1 4-10
New York,	5 73-100	1 47-100
Philadelphia,	5 91-100	2 ½
Baltimore,	11	3
Washington,	10	5
Norfolk, Va.,	12½	3 3-4
Warrington, Fla.,	8@9 1-2	2
Mare Island, Cal.	11	3 1-4

MURDER BY INDIANS AT HONEY LAKE

GENOA, U. T., May 10.

The following statement of facts relative to the Honey Lake tragedy reported on the 9th, have been received from Maj. Dodge, Indian Agent:—Five of the party reported killed left Honey Lake a day or two in advance of the others.

At the first fire one man was killed while in bed; Wyatt started after the animals, while Lassen remained to guard camp. Wyatt saw Lassen fall at the second fire, whereupon he mounted a horse and made his escape.

Nothing has been heard of the advance party of five, and fears are entertained for their safety. Maj Dodge has abondoned his proposed trip to Walker's river for the present, and leaves to-day for Honey Lake. It is thought the Indians engaged in this massacre are Northern Shoshones, and who are located on McMemmany river, near the Oregon line. Maj. Dodge has promised us full particulars as soon as they can be gleaned.

More Murders by Indians.

YERKA, May 10.

Five men are reported to have been killed by Indians near Klamath Lake; 30 men have started from Jacksonville in pursuit.

DEFALCATION.—George D. Brush, Treasurer of Calaveras county, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of some $20,000. L. M. Schrack has been appointed in his place. The bonds of the Clerk and Treasurer are mysteriously missing, though a new one was filed at once by the former. Neither bond was recorded.—*San Joaquin Republican.*

BANKING HOUSE.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have established a banking house in Los Angeles. This is, we believe, the first banking house in that part of the world.

UKIAH CITY.—At the election of officers of Mendocino county, Ukiah City was selected as the county seat. A correspondent of the S. F. *National* thus describes its situation:

The site for a town is well selected, being situated on rather high ground, near the center of the county, on the great thoroughfare passing from Petaluma, through Santa Rosa and Healdsburg in a direct route to the great North. It takes its name from the valley in which it is situated. This valley is about 14 miles long by about three miles wide. Russian river passes through it. It is tolerably thickly settled—about every 160 acres being taken up by the honest hard working farmer or stock raiser. The soil is generally very good, being well adapted to all kinds of agricultural and farming purposes. In point of scenery, few portions of California equal it. For building and fencing purposes Redwood timber of the finest quality abounds, whilst the Forest Oaks spread their broad branches in rich profusion throughout the valleys. Pure springs of water gush forth from the mountains on all sides, and ever living rivulets traverse the whole face of the country. At this season of the year, these mountain streams abound in trout, and as for game of every description, the sportsman finds no lack of it.

A CREDITABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Water-cure and Motorpathic establishment of Dr. Smith, on Seventh street, in this city, is a credit to the State. While there are other water-cure establishments in Sacramento and elsewhere in California, none, so far as our knowledge extends, is so complete in itself or on so grand a scale as that to which we now refer. There seems to be nothing wanting to make it what it professes to be—a healing institution. The house is extensive and well located, every room in it opening into the sunlight and all finely ventilated. The gymnasium is fitted up in the most complete manner for invalid exercise. The bath-rooms for cold, warm, shower, vapor and electric-chemical baths are a model in their way, and the diet is adapted to the condition of each and every patient. The institution is but lately established at a great outlay for apparatus and suitable fixtures, but nothing is wanting that can add to the health and comfort of those in the respective departments, for there is a department for the ladies as well as for the gentlemen. In fact it would be a first class establishment anywhere, and is pre-eminently so here, for, take it all in all, there is nothing of the kind equal to it in California. Dr. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygieo Therapeutic College, is well recommended, both by those who have known him in the East, and by those who have felt the benefits of and been recuperated and cured by his treatment here. The institution is new, having been in operation less than two months, and was rather an experiment, in fact, but the patronage which it has therefore received, and is receiving, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its conductors. So soon as it shall be known throughout the State that there is such an establishment in Sacramento, and when a few more of the patients can, from experience, vouch to their friends and neighbors of its beneficent effects, it will be eagerly sought by the afflicted. To be appreciated, it only wants to be known.—*Sacramento Bee, April 30.*

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

COLORADO—*Mohale Indians.*—On the 1st inst., Brigadier General Clarke received by express, dispatches from Colonel Hoffman, of date 24th ultimo, Col. Hoffman informs Gen. Clarke that at the appointed hour on the day previous, the chiefs to the number of six of the Mohave bands of Indians, with a large number of their people promptly presented themselves in his camp, and made an unconditional submission. Col. Hoffman then laid down the following conditions to be rigidly fulfilled and observed by them. That they must offer no opposition to the building of posts or roads in and through the country by them occupied, and that the lives and property of whites, traveling in and through their country, must by them be held sacred. That they should give up from each band, one of their number to be held as hostages for their good conduct. That the chief who commanded the threatened attack upon Colonel Hoffman's escort in January last, and three of those engaged in the attack on the emigrants last summer, must be delivered up to be dealt with as justice demands.

They complied with great alacrity with all the requirements except the last, which they said could not be, as the Indians who attacked the emigrant party were Wahupies, who had followed them from the interior, and that only seven Mohaves were engaged in the attack, and that they were all killed. They, on being required by Col. Hoffman, gave up three Indians of their nation to be sent to Fort Yuma, and await the orders of Gen. Clarke. So ready were the Indians and the chiefs to submit, that, misunderstanding the condition of the chief from each tribe, for all the chiefs but one of the bands, the whole number of chiefs, saving one, immediately came forward to surrender themselves.

They manifested a strong desire to be at peace, and the promptness with which they accepted and complied with the demands made upon them gave indications of sincerity on their part.—*Vineyard.*

Latest Eastern News.

Punctually to the hour, when expected, the Overland Mail, which left St. Louis and Memphis on the 18th ult., arrived on Tuesday evening with papers dated the morning of its departure from those places, containing news by telegraph from all parts of the United States of the day previous. We have endeavored to select such items as are of interest to California, excluding the sickening details of the Sickles murder trial at Washington, and the billiard match at Detroit, which occupy a large part of the papers received.

THE PARAGUAY WAR ENDED.—We learn from Washington that the President has received a letter from Commissioner Bowlin, acquainting him with the result of the Paraguay expedition, and confirmatory of the newspaper accounts.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The Post Office Department in recently inviting proposals for carrying the mails from New York to New Orleans for California, left the selection of the route to the contractors, and in view of the above named assurance of protection, one party has already engaged to reestablish the through line to San Francisco within three months.

The Department is having printed blank forms to be severally filled up with amounts of indebtedness to mail contractors. They are in the nature of certificates, and are intended to prove as a basis for loans until Congress shall relieve the Department of its present pecuniary embarrassments.

An order has been issued by the head of the Post Office Department to the effect that clerks, who leave during office hours for the purpose of drinking spirituous liquors, do so at the risk of removal from office.

RECOGNITION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—Senor Mata was officially notified at New Orleans, April 18th, by the Secretary of State, that the President will recognize him on his arrival in Washington.

NICARAGUAN DIFFICULTIES.—It is understood that the Cabinet have unanimously agreed on strong measures for the solution of the Nicaragnan entanglement, and that the Paraguay squadron will be employed to force the reinstatement of our Transit rights with the same vigor with which our claims on the Parana have been settled. The American mails and passengers will, if necessary, be protected from sea to sea, and until complete guarantees can be obtained from Nicaragua, the Administration being determined to keep the route open.

REJECTION OF THE BELLY CONTRACT.—NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Times* says the Senate of Nicaragua had rejected the Belly contract on account of the large land grant contained in it. Belly had left for Nicaragua, and still maintained sanguine hopes of success.

The last accounts say that the Cass-Yrissari treaty had been ratified by the Congress of Nicaragua and signed by President Martinez, with two amendments, viz: That the United States should not land troops in Nicaragua without the special permission or invitation of the Government, and that in case of the escape of the filibusters from the United States naval forces, troops may be landed for their capture. The latter clause seems to neutralize the former.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 16.—Everett Smith has just returned from the mines, bringing $540 in gold dust, the product of his own labor. Mr. Smith has been in the mines about three months, and, considering the season of the year, and the almost utter impossibility of mining extensively with the thermometer at zero, his success is regarded as very favorable. He has prospected placers that he feels confident will yield largely when the season admits of their being worked. Gentlemen of this city vouch for the reliability of Mr. Smith's reports. Mr. S. returns to the mines in two weeks.

A letter from Gen. Larimer, a well-known citizen of this place, dated Denver City, March 19th, was received this evening at the *Times* office. It gives a most favorable account of the gold as well as agricultural resources of the country, which he took especial pains to explore. The gold prospect is represented to be particularly cheering.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE ARIZONA EXPEDITION.—NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Col. Lockridge has, in consequence of Gen. Twiggs' proclamation, suspended operations until he learns the intentions of the Government in relation to the Arizona expedition. His agent has gone to Washington.

FRASER RIVER FEVER IN CANADA.—The Fraser river excitement, says the Toronto *Leader*, of April 9th, appears to be rapidly on the increase in this city and vicinity. During the last ten or twelve days the agency office of Mr. Geo. H. Wyatt has been visited by dozens of persons, inquiring particulars respecting the route to Fraser river. Some forty eight or fifty have taken passage by the Northern Light, which leaves New York on Tuesday next, and Mr. Wyatt had to refuse many others who wished to leave by the same steamer. From the number of applications up to this period, it seems probable that the next vessel leaving for the San Francisco route will carry away a still larger number of Canadians.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The statement that a new filibustering expedition had started for Cuba produced a sensation in the Spanish Legation, and the Spanish Minister and Secretary are now in New York on the *qui vive* for facts. Special dispatches have already been sent to the Captain-General, and in a day or two the army and navy of her Catholic Majesty, in and around the "ever faithful isle," will be on the alert. Look out for the next news.

The Spanish Minister is in town, sorely disturbed in reference to these movements. The U. S. Marshal is in great tribulation, and he has set a watch upon a couple of schooners at anchor off the Battery.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

GOLD DUST AT ITS MINT VALUE AND UPWARDS.

[FROM THE ALTA CALIFORNIA.]

GOLD COINS.

Australia—Pound of 1853	$5 10
Do. —Pound of 1855	4 80
Do. —Ducat	2 30
Do. —Sovereign	4 80
Belgium—Twenty-five francs	4 60
Bolivia—Doubloon	15 00
Brazil—20,000 reis	10 00
California—Twenty dollar pieces	19 75
Do. —Ten dollar pieces	9 75
Do. —Five dollar pieces	4 75
Central America—Two Escudos	3 50
Do. —One Escudo	1 75
Chile—Old doubloon	15 40
Chile—Ten peso	9 00
Denmark—Ten thaler	7 50
Ecuador—Four escudos	3 57
England—Sound, or sovereign new	4 80
England—Pound, average	4 80
France—Twenty francs, new	3 75
France—Twenty francs, average	3 75
Germany, North—Ten thaler	7 50
Germany, North—Ten thaler, Prussia	7 60
Germany, South—Ducat	2 30
Greece—Twenty drachmas	3 35
Hindoostan—Mohur	6 88
Mexico—Doubloon, average	15 35
Naples—Six ducats, new	5 00
Netherlands—Ten Guilders	3 90
New Grenada—Old doubloon, Bogota	15 25
New Granada—Good doubloon, Popayan	15 25
New Granada—Ten pesos, new	9 25
Peru—Old doubloon	15 25
Peru—New, not ascertained	—
Portugal—Gold crown	3 70
Rome—Sequin, new	2 50
Russia—Five roubles	3 50
Sardinia—Same as France	—
Spain—100 reals	4 35
Sweeden—Ducat	2 20
Turkey—100 piastres	4 25
Tuscany—Sequin	2 25

Silver Coins.

Austria—Rix dollar	$ 95
Austria—Scudo of six lire	95
Austria—20 kreuzer	15
Belgium—Five Francs	93
Bolivia—Doller	1 00
Bolivia—Half dollar, 1830	26
Bolivia—Quarter dollar, 1830	15
Brazil—2,000 reis	96
Central America—Dollar	90
Chile—Old dollar	1 00
Chile—New dollar	95
Denmark—Rixdaler	1 10
England—Shilling, new	20
England—Shilling, average	20
France—Five francs, average	93
Germany, North—Thaler	65
Germany, South—Gulden or florin	35
Germany, North and South—2 thaler or 3½ guld	1 05
Greece—Five drachms	80
Hindoostan—Rupee	40
Japan—Itzebu	30
Mexico—Dollar, average	1 00
Naples—Scudo	90
Netherlands—2½ guilder	96
Norway—Specie-daler	95
New Granada—Doller of 1857	90
Peru—Old dollar	1 00
Peru—Old dollar of 1835	85
Peru—Half dollar, 1835-38	30
Portugal—Silver crown	1 00
Rome—scudo	95
Russia—Rouble	70
Sardinia—Five lire	90
Spain—Quarter dollar	15
Spain—New pistareen	20
Sweden—Rix dollar	1 00
Switzerland—Two francs	90
Turkey—Twenty piastres	90
Tuscany—Forin	20
Republic Columbia dollars	80
All South American gold dollars	75
Five Francs, gold	75

MARRIED.

At Oakland, May 5th, by Rev. S. Bell, Wm. F. Montgomery, Esq., of Visalia to Miss Emma Artz, of Oakland.

In this city, May 5th, by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Willard Leonard to Miss Mary C. Pollard, both of this city.

At Cold's Valley, Placer county, May 5th, Morris Mann to Nancy J. Orr.

In Woodside, San Mateo county, May 1st, by Rev. S. Emery, Mr. James O. Shaw to Miss Jane Teigue.

At Indian Diggings, El Dorado county, May 1st, Mr. Archibald Marsh to Miss Melville McConaha.

In Auburn, May 3d, by Rev. C. A. Cushman, Mr. James A. Houston to Miss Isabella Stevens.

In Auburn, May 4th, by Rev. H. Hazell, John Barney to Susan S. Seaman.

In this city, May 5th, Joseph Clark to Louisa Abelein.

At Santa Clara, May 1st, Charles L. W. Sikes to Louisa Harker.

At San Jose, May 1st, S. M. W. Esseley to Mary Ann Balmey.

In Grace Church, Sacramento, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., Hon. Edward Stanley to Miss M. C. D. Baldwin, sister of Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of California.

DIED.

In this city, May 5th, Cecilia Annette, wife of W. J. Bryan, aged 22.

In this city, May 6th, Edward Scott Cook, only son of Edward, aged 1 year 3 months and 6 days.

On board the Uncle Sam, at Sea, April 16th, John Darling, aged 17.

In Omega, Nevada county, April 27th, in consequence of a mining accident, Richard Merrill, a native of New Hampshire.

In Nevada, April 25th, Moses St. John, formerly a resident of Canada.

In Petaluma, May 3d, Eliza C., daughter of J. E. and Almira Congleton, aged 7 years and 11 months.

THE BEST
.... AND ....
CHEAPEST PLACE
TO BUY
GOOD CLOTHING
OF ALL KINDS, IS OF
NICHOLS & RAMAGE,
AT THE
BOSTON
Clothing Store,
NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most

Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

SCHAFFER & BENCKE, of New York.

TOGETHER WITH

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Of every description: and they sell at

Much Less Prices,

Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is

"ONE PRICE."

m12

NOISY CARRIER'S.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

	REG.	PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	25 cts.	20
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25	50
" David's Red Ink "	12½	25
" Arnold's " "	12½	25
" " Writing Fluid, qts	75	1 00
" " " pints	37½	50
" " Copying Ink, qts	1 00	1 50
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped	25	50
Pocket Gum, with Cap, large	50	75
" " small	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	85	1 00
80 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75	1 50
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25	37½
Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.		
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.		

☞ All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to obtain Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES:

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

m12 2m CHARLES F. KIMBALL.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Steamer, arrival of large invoices of Goods, making, with our own manufacture, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Bedsteads,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, asst'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULL, Bed, Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. m12 6m

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in exery experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my insect powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco

AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. ARTHUR.....W. H. ARTHUR

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6 to 7½ feet swath.

Burrll's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the various styles.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

HALL'S THRASHERS,

ETC.....ETC.....ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,

my1-3m between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

No End to the Good Things

AT THE

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZEN FRESH WHORTLE-BERRIES;

200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
200 do do Pipt Apples;
100 do cans China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at the

ap28 1st WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper

OF ALL SIZES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Wholesale and Retail.

CASH PAID FOR

WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,

Copper, Brass, Lead, Glass, Bottles, Rope, Iron, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Depot and Office, 20 and 22 California St.

H. L. TAYLOR, H. L. JARVIS, } Proprietors.

mar16-1m

JOHN W. TUCKER,

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE,

QUARTER-WORK

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,

AT

NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH

MADE OF

GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing.

JOHN W. TUCKER.

mar17-tf

MERRILL & CO.,

52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

California & Oregon Produce,

GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,

Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Poultry, &c.

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HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Patent Anti Friction

AXLE GREASE

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DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST

SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.

TOWNE & BACON,

(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of

PRINTING,

unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters,	*Billheads,*	*Circulars,*
Handbills,	*Stock Books,*	*Billets,*
Programmes,	*Certificate do.*	*Labels,*
Books,	*Bills Lading,*	*Tickets*
Pamphlets,	*Newspapers,*	*Business Cards,*
Show Cards,	*Magazines,*	*Address do.*
Bills Fare,	*Law Blanks,*	*Blank Books,*

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

PHINEAS BANNING,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Cal.

—AND—

PROPRIETOR OF

The U. S. Mail Stage Line

BETWEEN

NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES.

CONNECTING WITH THE

OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES

For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan12-1yr

FRESH SEEDS

(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)

RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.

Garden,

Field,

Flower Seeds;

ALFALFA,

Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 3 varieties.	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.
ONION, 4 varieties.	RED TOP.
CARROT, 5 varieties.	WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.
CABBAGE, 20 varieties.	RED CLOVER.
CUCUMBER, 3 varieties.	HERDS GRASS.
RADISH, 10 varieties.	LAWN GRASS.
CAULIFLOWER, 4 varieties	SAINFOIN GRASS.
LETTUCE, 12 varieties.	BEANS.
MELONS, 16 varieties.	PEAS.
SQUASH, 14 varieties.	PUMPKINS.
TOMATOES, 5 varieties.	PEPPERS.
TURNIP, 15 varieties.	CELERY.

Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,

Jerusalem Artichoke,

Top Onions, etc. etc. etc.

For sale by

C. L. HELLIGE & CO.,

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,

111 Sansome st., San Francisco

feb24-tf.

C. J. ROBERTSON. HUGH SAYERS.

SAYERS & ROBERTSON,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, etc.

Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Long and short Wood constantly on hand. (dec15-3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING IN PANAMA WITH

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

R. H. WHITING,.....Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Friday, May 20th, 1859,

At 12 o'clock, M. the morning.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad to Aspinwall,

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS IN ABOUT ALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to receive them for New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Panama Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight, of

THURSDAY, MAY 19th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

MAY 19th.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage apply to

FORBES, A. RADCOCK, Agents,

an28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. W. WOOD is right, buy the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 189 Washington street, (Tylers', Rochester,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. (m5m-9

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No 173 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been adopted, new and handsome oil cloths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand, seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. Herald.* mar9-1tf

CIRCULAR

TO THE

Fruit Growers, Gardeners

AND

Citizens of California and Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at

Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,

Two Doors North of Washington,

Also at 95 D. S., above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Lines,

Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines,

Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.

And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of nearly every article of our growth, a central point, or an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.

He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JASON L. SAYCORD.

San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. 1m

HILLMAN'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO

I. HILLMAN,.....Proprietor.

jy18] [6m

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles.

Finest and Richest Hearses, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞

The following is a description of the Rev. Shallow Splurge, a specimen of the class.

His name was Splurge, he divines,
A lady friend in the lyrics,
Gave the sweet name to him
Is unknown, and shall ever remain
The greatest puzzle ever addressed
To an enlightened crowd.

He preached people to sleep,
And gave us angel's food,
Occasionally lovely,
To joys in abeyance,
All full of sweet descriptions
Of heaven, with pearly mansions,
Of warbling birds and scenic groves,
And palms ever in bloom.

Of dark and lone repentance
He seldom had a word,
He would let all the sinners
Go to hell as they willed,
And remarked that it was their own affair.
Managed with great adroitness
To avoid the dark shades
And leave the sinner's conscience
Completely at its ease.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Do everything in its proper time; keep everything in its proper place. Always mend clothes before washing.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green, or yellow.

Sal-soda will bleach very white; one spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

Stir Poland starch with a common candle, and it will not stick to the iron, and will be much nicer.

Wash your tea-trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour, and rub them with a dry cloth.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

Ribbons of every kind should be washed in cold suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is best for filling beds; should be changed once a year.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose one with small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of a door will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where the crickets come out will destroy them.

A gallon of strong ley, put into a barrel of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.

WHO IS THE COWARD.—"Come on Willie, now for the pond!" exclaimed Tom, as the boys called Thomas Farr. "Come on, the ice is smooth as glass, and it is the best skating we have had this winter.

"Hold on a moment," replied Willie, "let me go and ask mother. I guess she will let me go."

"No, no, don't stop for that; for half a dozen boys are there now. Your mother will never know it, and she won't care if she does."

"Well, I shan't go without her permission," said Willie, in a resolute manner. Mr. Blakely, who overheard him said it was one of the noblest replies he ever heard a boy make.

"Fie on your mother!" responded Tom. "Before I would be tied to my mother's apron strings, I should like to see myself asking mother to go to the pond. You are a smart fellow. I would'nt be such a coward!" And away Tom scampered to the pond, while Willie sang out at the top of his voice:

"I am not so much of a coward as to be afraid to do right."

Mr. Blakely, who also heard this last remark, which was better than all, could not help commending Willie for his noble stand.

"That is it, Willie," said he, "they are the cowards who are afraid of the scorn and ridicule of their companions, and who disobey their parents rather than encounter such things. Tom is the real coward, and you are the brave lad. It doesn't require much courage to do wrong; but it often does to do right."

VALUE OF ONE LEAF.—There was once a caravan crossing, I think, the north of India, and numbering in its number a godly and devout missionary. As it passed along, a poor old man was overcome by the heat and labors of the journey, and sinking down, he was left to perish on the road. The missionary saw him, and kneeling down at his side, when the rest had passed along, whispered into his ear, "Brother, what is your hope?" The dying man raised himself a little to reply, and with great effort succeeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;" and immediately expired with the effort. The missionary was greatly astonished at the answer; and in the calm and peaceful appearance of the man, he felt assured he had died in Christ. How, or where, he thought, could this man, seemingly a heathen, have got this hope? And as he thought of it, he observed a piece of paper grasped tightly in the hand of the corpse, which he succeeded in getting out. What do you suppose was his surprise and delight, when he found it was a single leaf of the Bible, containing the first chapter of the first Epistle of John, upon which these words occur. On that page the man had found the Gospel.

A GREAT KINDNESS.—The Royal family (1764) run loose about the world, and people do not know how to treat them—nor do they know how to be treated. I have heard no bad story about the Duke of York. When he was at Southampton, in the summer, there was a clergyman in the neighborhood with two very handsome daughters. He had soon wind of them, and dropped in for some reason or other: came again, and again, and grew familiar enough to cut a bone of their mutton. At last he said to the father, "Miss —— leads a mighty confined life here, always at home; why don't you let one of them go and take an airing with me in my chaise?" "Ah sir, said the person, "do but look at them—a couple of hale, fresh-colored, beauty watches; they need no airing—they are well enough. But there is their mother, poor woman, has been in a declining way every years; if your Royal Highness would give her an airing now and then it would be doing us a great kindness indeed!"

A DISTANT DUEL.—A fire-eating Irishman, covered with wounds received in duels, challenged a barrister, who gratified him by an acceptance. The duelist, unable to stand without assistance, suggested that he might have a gun. "Bapers," says he, "I will shoot this little chap!" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I lean against the wall!" The challenger burst into a fit of laughter at the joke, and swore he would not fight so good-humored a gentleman.

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College,
Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Metropolitan Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on
SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J, SACRAMENTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygeio-Therapeutics, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all curable diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old schools, which by their treatment, tend to weaken the vital stamina, the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging, and vomiting, means so destructive to health and life. CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, CONGESTION, APOPLEXY, PALSY, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ULCERS OF ALL KINDS, FEVER AND AGUE, FEVERS AND FEVER SORES, MALIGNANT BOILS, DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHŒA, should by the advantage of this method of treatment, taking put nauseous drugs, and thus lessening these chances of a permanent recovery. ☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Home Setting.

Dr. Smith has a thorough knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Dan Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to expedite parturition (as far as is natural, at even less charge than the ordinary charge of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, which lady, either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or Eclectic College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

Resolved, That we have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences in any of departments.

Resolved, That the discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, we hereby bear testimony to the fact, that by any other individual, he does great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., B. W. CHILDS, M. D., E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D. } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the Institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the Institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the Institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the Institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ... FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ... $20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ... 5 00
" " written " 10 00
Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento. Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker, " Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "
L. Hixon, " F. F. Tracy, "
Isaac Lohman, " Rich. Chenery, "
J. B. Webster, " J. A. Banks, "
Thos. Gardner, " P. L. Weaver, "
L. A. Booth, " S. A. Ballou, Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn, " P. F. Caine, Oroville.
C. Cole, " J. E. Cannon, Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins, "

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an important institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a licensed Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verily all that I have said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Webster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

OF MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of Hydropathy, was a Swede, and his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution established by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at rendering it a *science* the musical development of the human body, but at the same time, by a judicious employment of the gymnastic exercises, he cures the diseases and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the forms of chronic disease, Ling's Institute certainly succeeds; there is no other system of medical training that will bear comparison with this. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the Institute upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated Institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.

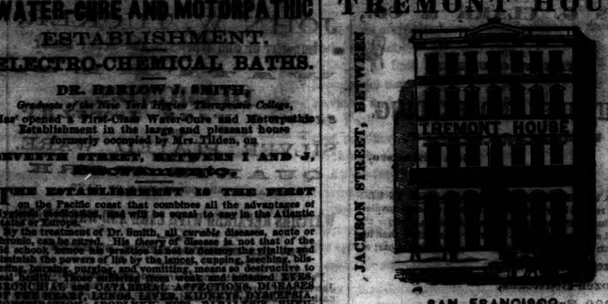
Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, in connection with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopathic ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about ninety per cent. of water, the adult of about eighty per cent., and as water forms about ninety parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yield more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have never tried water and given it a fair trial never can feel its power. Whenever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who doubt, try yourselves! If there can be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. (ap 1.

TREMONT HOUSE

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.



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THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Fireproof Brick building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,

between Sansome and Montgomery.

Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very mode rate prices.

CLINTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.

feb2-1y F. E. WEYGANT.

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FOR SALE BY

ELLIOT & BELL,

Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Charters' and Reese's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Oolloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B.—Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and JennyLind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs,

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Cranberries, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Cassy Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans

Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Ham, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Maccaroni, Mince Meat in jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Starch, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Curry Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's, Preston & Merrill's Flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c. Ginger, Gelatine, Hops

Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do. do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnelly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

An'hovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Gherkins, do. Chicken, do. English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do Olives, French and Spanish, Oystera, Fields', Kemble's and various other brands, Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co., Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, imitation do. do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

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Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Spermaceti, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

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Orders from the country will be carefully filled, and goods guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Prices by the retail as low as any dealers will retail at.

Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices.

feb1-3m

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FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.

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The Indian Rebellion, by Dayl.
The Glory of Redemption, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Frame.
Murdock's Translation of Syriac Testament.
Murdock's Mosheim's Church History.
Practical Sermons by M. W. Taylor.
Abercrombie's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
London Lectures for 1858.
Bonnycastle's Geometry.
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy.
Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
The New Testament—Pamphleg Edition.
Spragne's Annals of American Pulpit—5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Rufus Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c. &c.

For sale by ALLEN & STREET,
feb10-3m] Union Bookstore, 143 Clay st.

RATES OF LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Blacksmiths,	₩ diem,	$4,00@5,00	Limeburners,	₩ mo,	40,00@50,00
do helpers	"	2,50@3,00	Lapidaries,	₩ diem,	1,00@2,00
Brass Founders,	"	3,00@4,00	Lumberjacks,	"	2,50@3,00
Boiler Makers,	"	3,00@4,00	Millwrights,	₩ hour,	1,00@1,50
Boat Builders	"	2,50@3,00	Metal turners,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Ballast Men,	"	2,00@2,50	Marble cutters and polishers,	"	3,00@4,00
Bricklayers,	"	3,00@4,00	Masons,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Bookbinders,	"	2,50@3,00	Mates of vessels,	₩ mo,	40,00@50,00
do Folders,	"	1,50@2,00	Masters of vessels,	"	100,00@200,00
Brickmakers,	₩ mo	40,00@75,00	Mates of steamers,	"	60,00@100,00
Blacksmiths,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00	Masters of steamers,	"	200,00@300,00
Bakers,	"	2,50@3,00	Mates, ₩ month,	"	60,00@75,00
Barbers,	"	2,00@2,50	Masters, ₩ month,	"	200,00@300,00
Butchers,	"	2,50@3,00	Plasterers, ₩ diem,	"	3,00@4,00
Cabinetmakers	"	2,50@3,00	Painters, ₩ diem,	"	3,00@4,00
Coopers,	"	2,50@3,00	Pile drivers,	"	3,00@4,00
Carpenters,	"	3,00@4,00	Painters, house,	"	3,00@4,00
Cooks,	₩ mo,	40,00@75,00	Paper hangers,	"	3,00@4,00
Coppersmiths,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00	Paving, ₩ pole,	"	2,00@2,50
do Boys,	"	1,00@1,50	Pilots,	₩ mo,	100,00@150,00
Chairmakers,	"	2,50@3,00	Pilots,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Curriers,	"	2,50@3,00	Runners,	₩ man,	50,00@100,00
Cartmen,	"	2,00@2,50	Shipwrights,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Cooks,	₩ month,	75,00@100,00	do helpers	"	2,50@3,00
Cooks,	₩ week,	15,00@20,00	Sailmakers,	"	3,00@4,00
Cook Stewards,	"	25,00@30,00	Stevedores,	₩ diem,	2,50@3,00
Day laborers,	₩ diem,	2,00@2,50	Stewards,	₩ month,	60,00@100,00
Dock hands, (riv. nav.)	₩ month,	40,00@50,00	Stewards,	₩ month,	200,00
do do (sea nav.)	"	40,00@50,00	Sawyers,	₩ month,	60,00@75,00
Drayman,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00	Sawyers,	₩ month,	200,00
Engineers,	₩ month,	200,00@300,00	Tailors,	₩ month,	50,00@75,00
Engineers,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00	Tailors,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Engineers,	₩ week,	50,00@75,00	Tailors,	₩ week,	15,00@20,00
Engineers,	₩ week,	25,00@30,00	Tailors,	₩ month,	50,00@75,00
Farmers,	₩ month,	30,00@40,00	The workers,	₩ diem,	2,50@3,00
Farmers,	₩ mo,	40,00@50,00	The Blacksmiths,	"	3,00@4,00
Farmers,	₩ week,	10,00@15,00	The Bricklayers,	"	3,00@4,00
Gardeners,	₩ month,	30,00@40,00	The Carpenters,	₩ month,	50,00@75,00
Gardeners,	₩ week,	10,00@15,00	Taylors,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Hostlers,	₩ week,	20,00@25,00	Teamsters,	₩ mo,	40,00@50,00
Harness makers,	₩ week,	25,00@30,00	Teamsters,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00
Hatters,	₩ week,	25,00@30,00	Upholsterers,	"	3,00@4,00
Jewelers,	₩ diem,	3,00@4,00	Watchmakers,	"	3,00@4,00
Locksmiths,	"	3,00@4,00	Waiters,	₩ month,	30,00@40,00

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AT THE
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SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU HAVE BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TO transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and clean hot beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advice you to go to

WOODWARD'S WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street, and 110 and 112 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's and Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $5.00. Board, per day, $1. Meals, 50 cents. Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents per night. Single Rooms furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

Superior Bathing Accommodations also connected with this House.

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FREE PASSAGE IN THE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE SHIP.

LOOK TO THE NAME ON THE OMNIBUS TO AVOID IMPOSITION.

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

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There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please remember that there are no Bar rooms connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

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The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, whose care of the pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who require are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:

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SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

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THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to MARY ATKINS,
mar4-3mo Principal.

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Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

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ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence, five miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec2 ROBT McCULLOCH

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